

22. Terrorism [202]

Commitment

“We will intensify our efforts in tackling the widest variety of threats, such as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), and attacks on critical infrastructure (including critical information infrastructure), sensitive sites, and transportation systems.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Counter Terrorism

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.55

Background

Counter-terrorism first emerged on the G8 agenda following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States. Initially, the G8 addressed the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism at the G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in 2002 in Canada. On 13 June 2002, the G8 foreign ministers released the revised G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, which included commitments to create a draft International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, as well as to support existing and develop new mechanisms to protect against the use of CBRN weapons for terrorist actions.¹³⁵⁴ The G8 regularly addresses the need for a stricter nuclear non-proliferation regime, calling for the development of a treaty “banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”¹³⁵⁵

The G8’s most notable non-proliferation initiative is the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, launched at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The Global Partnership’s goals include the destruction of chemical weapons, the dismantling of decommissioned nuclear submarines, the disposition of fissile material, and the upgrading of physical protection of nuclear materials.¹³⁵⁶ The Global Partnership also strives to prevent the illicit use of CBRN weapons by engaging the scientist

¹³⁵⁴ G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2002. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602f.htm.

¹³⁵⁵ Chair’s Statement, G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html.

¹³⁵⁶ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf.

community and promoting oversight mechanisms.¹³⁵⁷ Originally, the Global Partnership targeted its activities in Russia and Ukraine, but at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit the G8 recognized that the spread of WMDs, including CBRN weapons, is a “global risk” that warrants geographic expansion of the Partnership’s projects.¹³⁵⁸

At the Sea Island Summit in 2004, the G8 agreed to the Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiative (SAFTI), whose purpose is to deter terrorist threats by providing “greater security of land, sea, and air transport, including cargo, to ensure safe, efficient and reliable transportation worldwide.”¹³⁵⁹ Following the 7 July 2005 terrorist attacks in London, the G8 quickly issued a Declaration on Counter-Terrorism at the Gleneagles Summit.¹³⁶⁰ However, protection of critical infrastructure and transport systems received limited mention at the subsequent G8 leaders’ summits in St. Petersburg and Heiligendamm, reflecting differences on the issue between the United States and other G8 members.¹³⁶¹

The G8 is involved in counter-terrorism and the prevention of transnational organized crime through the Roma/Lyon Group, as well as the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), which facilitates “regional and local technical assistance and capacity building.”¹³⁶² The G8 also promotes the implementation of “all universal counter terrorism conventions and protocols,” including the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.¹³⁶³

At the L’Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the universal implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, whose aim is to avert the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and “related materials” by non-state actors.¹³⁶⁴ In L’Aquila, the G8 also reaffirmed the importance of the Proliferation

¹³⁵⁷ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf.

¹³⁵⁸ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf.

¹³⁵⁹ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html.

¹³⁶⁰ G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf.

¹³⁶¹ Counter-Terrorism: Transport Security, G8 Research Group 2007 Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final-20-transport.pdf.

¹³⁶² G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html.

¹³⁶³ G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html.

¹³⁶⁴ L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html.

Security Initiative (PSI) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in combating terrorism and the proliferation of WMDs.¹³⁶⁵

Commitment Features

This commitment calls on G8 members to improve upon existing counter-terrorism initiatives aimed at diminishing the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, as well as to enhance existing security measures aimed at preventing attacks on vital infrastructure. As outlined in the commitment, members are to focus on protecting transportation networks, key military sites, urban centres, and critical information networks. In order to register full compliance, members must take action in both of the following areas: a) provide financial or technical support to existing and/or new initiatives targeted specifically at curtailing CBRN terrorism; and b) allocate additional resources (financial or material) to the development and/or implementation of enhanced security systems to prevent attacks on the types of infrastructure outlined above. With regards to the latter half of the commitment, the *G8 Leaders Statement on Counter Terrorism* suggests the following areas for cooperation among G8 members: “outreach campaigns” to raise awareness regarding threats to transportation systems; the creation of “training and certification processes” that promote transportation security; and the fostering of “dialogue and collaboration between specialists in the area of critical infrastructure protection.”

Scoring

-1	Member fails to provide financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CRBN terrorism AND fails to allocate any new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.
0	Member provides some financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CRBN terrorism OR allocates some new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.
+1	Member provides financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CRBN terrorism AND allocates new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.

Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. As it has

¹³⁶⁵ L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html.

demonstrated in its interactions with other states, Canada remains committed to combating the continued threat posed by CBRN terrorism.¹³⁶⁶

On 10 September 2009, Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) announced that it would be allocating an additional CAD8.5 million during the current fiscal year towards the enhancement of its Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance Program (CTCB).¹³⁶⁷ Created in late 2005, the CTCB program aims to "provide training, funding, equipment, technical and legal assistance to other states" in order to help them combat terrorist activity in a manner that adheres to "international counter-terrorism and human rights norms, standards, and obligations."¹³⁶⁸ The CTCB program also seeks to work with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to encourage states to fulfill their duty to respond to terrorist threats outlined in UNSC Resolution 1373.¹³⁶⁹ Additionally, this supplemental funding will allow Canada to share its expertise in CBRN terrorism, the curtailment of terrorist financing, and critical infrastructure protection with other states.¹³⁷⁰

Canada has also made counter-terrorism one of its top priorities in its diplomatic and political dialogues with other countries. In official discussions with state representatives from Pakistan to Nigeria to Saudi Arabia, Canada has reiterated the importance of a continued emphasis on counter-terrorism efforts and cooperation between states, in order to ensure an effective response to terrorist threats.¹³⁷¹

The Canadian government has also taken steps to ensure that it maintains and enhances its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism worldwide and that it protects vulnerable sites worldwide. On 25 October 2009, the Department of National Defence deployed a Canadian Navy frigate on a six-month counter-terrorism campaign in the Middle East.¹³⁷² This deployment is a sign that the Department of National Defence remains convinced

¹³⁶⁶ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁶⁷ Three-Year Plan for Transfer Payment Programs, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.international.gc.ca/about-a-propos/Three_Year_Plan-Plan_triennial.aspx.

¹³⁶⁸ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁶⁹ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁷⁰ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁷¹ Canada-Nigeria Relations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/nigeria/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/canada_drc-rdc.aspx?menu_id=7&menu=L.

¹³⁷² Canadian navy frigate deploys on 6-month counter terrorism mission, The Canadian Press (Halifax) 25 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 December 2009. cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2009/10/25/11520401-cp.html.

that the Canadian Forces should play a central role in Canada's counter-terrorism initiatives.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting programs that deal with both the threat posed by CBRN terrorism and the threats to vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Somm Tabrizi

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems.

France has created new programs to protect information infrastructure. On 7 July 2009, the French government established the National Agency of Security of Information Systems. This new department will focus on security from terrorist threats in cyberspace.¹³⁷³

Moreover, on 3 December 2009, French Minister of Interior Brice Hortefeux announced the creation of the National Police Intervention Force dedicated to fight terrorism.¹³⁷⁴ It will consist of five hundred elite agents placed under a single command structure and led by the deputy head of RAID (Research, Assistance, Intervention, Deterrence).¹³⁷⁵

France has also continued to support existing projects aimed at countering CBRN terrorism. On 14 October 2009, Jean-Michel Boucheron, deputy to the National Assembly, reported on the finance law for 2010 and emphasized the need to sponsor anti-terrorism projects inside and outside the country. He specifically mentioned the need to finish development of the DETECBIO system for identifying biological hazards in the environment by 2020¹³⁷⁶. Also for 2020, France wishes to complete the implementation of project SAFIR, which will enable the Ministry of Defence to coordinate all of its response measures against the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism (CBRN).¹³⁷⁷

¹³⁷³ Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tfV.asp

¹³⁷⁴ La France crée une unité d'intervention antiterroriste, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access : 22 December 2009. tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la_france_cree_une_unite_dintervention_antiterroriste.html.

¹³⁷⁵ La France crée une unité d'intervention antiterroriste, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access : 22 December 2009. tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la_france_cree_une_unite_dintervention_antiterroriste.html

¹³⁷⁶ Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tfV.asp.

¹³⁷⁷ Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tfV.asp.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of programs aimed at dealing with the threat of CBRN terrorism as well as the protection of vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. It has provided technical support for existing initiatives to protect vital infrastructure against terrorist threats.

Germany has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.¹³⁷⁸ Between 17-19 November 2009, Germany participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.¹³⁷⁹ This exercise was designed to "test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence" systems of the NATO members.¹³⁸⁰

Germany has also engaged in additional initiatives to combat CBRN terrorism, however, these initiatives fall outside of the current compliance cycle. In 2005, the German government launched the Baseline Protection Project to combat terrorism.¹³⁸¹ Germany is a leading contributor of troops in the International Security Assistance Force.¹³⁸² In May 2004, the Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance was established.¹³⁸³ This office develops strategies to protect critical infrastructure and designs plans of emergency preparedness.¹³⁸⁴ As well, the Federal Office of Information Security has

¹³⁷⁸ Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.ccdcoe.org/.

¹³⁷⁹ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸⁰ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸¹ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

¹³⁸² U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Terrorism 2006-Germany, The United Nations Refugee Agency. 30 April 2007. Date of Access: 15 November 2009.

www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,...DEU,,46810860c.0.html.

¹³⁸³ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

¹³⁸⁴ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

focused on the protection of critical infrastructure and raising awareness of potential threats since 1988.¹³⁸⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Germany has provided some technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat to vital infrastructure, but it has failed to allocate new resources to initiatives to curtail CBRN terrorism.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. While it has supported existing initiatives aimed at protecting communications infrastructure, Italy has not allocated any new resources to counter the threat of CBRN during the current compliance cycle.

Italy has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDCOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.¹³⁸⁶ Between 17-19 November 2009, Italy participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.¹³⁸⁷ This exercise was designed to "test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence" systems of the NATO members.¹³⁸⁸

On 31 August 2009, Italy – as a member of NATO – approved the new NATO policy that will implement new measures against CBRN terrorism.¹³⁸⁹ The new policy focuses on new "military planning and capacity-building for defending against the threats posed by [CBRN] weapons."¹³⁹⁰ It is unclear, however, if Italy has allocated any new resources to projects associated with this policy during the current compliance cycle.

¹³⁸⁵ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

¹³⁸⁶ Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.ccdcoe.org/.

¹³⁸⁷ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸⁸ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸⁹ NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

¹³⁹⁰ NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for continuing to support existing projects aimed at protecting vital communications infrastructure.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts in tackling the threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), and attacks on critical infrastructure, sensitive sites and transportation systems. It has provided technical support and funding to existing initiatives aimed at countering the threats of CBRN terrorism.

The Japanese government continues to working towards establishing regional forums tasked with designing new initiatives to tackle the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 2 December 2009, Japan participated in the first Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue.¹³⁹¹ This dialogue led to the commitment by both countries to “share information regarding the international and regional terrorism situation and to explore the possibility of joint efforts between the two countries for further international counter-terrorism cooperation.”¹³⁹² At this same meeting Japan also “reaffirmed the necessity of strengthening international counter-terrorism efforts such as capacity building assistance to developing countries as well as counter-radicalization efforts.”¹³⁹³ This initiative builds upon previous financial contributions allocated to fighting CBRN terrorism by way of extending grant aid to countries, primarily in Asian-Pacific Region countries. This financial assistance program has contributed JPY473 million to Malaysia for improved maritime security equipment, and JPY927 million to Cambodia to increase security facilities in the country.¹³⁹⁴

Japan has also continued to provide funding for programs aimed at countering the threat of terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. On 11 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its “New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism.”¹³⁹⁵ Under this new plan, Japan has pledged to provide JPY80 billion to a variety of programs in the region, including initiatives that promote “infrastructure development” and “confronting terrorism.”¹³⁹⁶

¹³⁹¹The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660_1172.html.

¹³⁹²The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660_1172.html.

¹³⁹³The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197723_1148.html.

¹³⁹⁴Japan’s International Counter Terrorism Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) February 2008. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/coop0208.pdf.

¹³⁹⁵New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

¹³⁹⁶New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

As a member of the United Nations, Japan adopted the draft resolution on nuclear disarmament on 2 December 2009.¹³⁹⁷ Mr. Yukio Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan, announced the resolution at the UN Security Council Summit in September 2009.¹³⁹⁸

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Japan has provided technical and financial support to existing initiatives to combat CBRN terrorism. For full compliance, Japan must provide resources to initiatives aimed at developing enhanced security systems to protect vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on terrorism having made significant efforts to reduce the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, as well as to enhance existing security measures aimed at preventing attacks on vital infrastructure. It has contributed to both existing and new programs in this field.

At the UN Security Council Session on 13 November 2009, the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, emphasized that Russia had consistently favoured full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent resolutions 1673 (2006) and 1810 (2008) by all States, “which were intended to ensure that weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and related materials do not fall into the hands of non-State entities, especially terrorists.”¹³⁹⁹ He also stated that Russia favoured increased cooperation and coordination among the three Security Council Committees (Counter-Terrorism Committee, Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee and 1540 Committee).¹⁴⁰⁰

Russia has also continued to devote resources to existing programs aimed at countering the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 3 November 2009, Vitaly Churkin announced that Russia has pledged to contribute USD6.5 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) in 2010-2015. This IAEA fund is designed for the “implementation of nuclear security measures to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism.” Representative Churkin also pointed out that Russia contributed RUB23.6 million (USD787,000) to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund in 2009 and

¹³⁹⁷ Adoption of the Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Submitted by Japan to the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754_1148.html.

¹³⁹⁸ Adoption of the Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Submitted by Japan to the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754_1148.html.

¹³⁹⁹ United Nations Security Council 6217th meeting Meeting Record S/PV.6217, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library (New York) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm.

¹⁴⁰⁰ United Nations Security Council 6217th meeting Meeting Record S/PV.6217, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library (New York) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm.

would continue making voluntary contributions “in line with prior agreements with the IAEA.”¹⁴⁰¹

Moreover, on 26 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Russia had completed the elimination of 45.03 per cent of its stock of chemical weapons.¹⁴⁰² As such, Russia has met its obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC) prior to the deadline.¹⁴⁰³ In compliance with the CWC, Russia had to destroy 45 per cent of its chemical weapons stock (third phase of destruction) by 31 December 2009.¹⁴⁰⁴

The Government of Russia has also taken considerable steps to increase the security of vital transportation infrastructure. In November 2009, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) formalized a strategic partnership with the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU outlines specific areas of cooperation with a focus on the safety and security of “airport infrastructure.”¹⁴⁰⁵ It is unclear, however, if Russia has allocated any new resources to this program during the current compliance cycle.

Russia has also introduced a new initiative to protect vital communications infrastructure against a variety of threats, including terrorism. On 22 September 2009, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin approved the Regulation on the Electronic Document Exchange System.¹⁴⁰⁶ This program will be implemented under the auspices of the Federal Protective Service of Russia. The participants in this system are the Federal Government bodies, Presidential Executive Office and the Government Executive Office.¹⁴⁰⁷ The main aim of this project is to organize and stimulate the safe exchange of information and documentation among the participants. The new system allows the safe exchange of information, including official confidential data, free of electronic viruses and protected against unlawful access.¹⁴⁰⁸

¹⁴⁰¹ Russia to contribute USD6.5 million to global nuclear security, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 3 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. en.rian.ru/russia/20091103/156690456.html.

¹⁴⁰² Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD.

¹⁴⁰³ Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Strategic Partnership Agreement with Russia - Talks with President Medvedev, IATA 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 25 October 2009. www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/2009-11-20-01.htm.

¹⁴⁰⁶ New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262.

¹⁴⁰⁷ New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262.

¹⁴⁰⁸ New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Russia has allocated technical and financial resource to both new and existing programs related to: security in the transport system, curtailing nuclear terrorism, and improving the security of information infrastructure.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. While it has provided resources to both new and existing programs to develop enhanced security for vital infrastructure, it has not allocated any new resources to programs aimed at countering the threat of CBRN.

The United Kingdom has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.¹⁴⁰⁹ Between 17-19 November 2009, the United Kingdom participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.¹⁴¹⁰ This exercise was designed to “test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence” systems of the NATO members.¹⁴¹¹

On 31 August 2009, the United Kingdom – as a member of NATO – approved the new NATO policy that will implement new measures against CRBN terrorism.¹⁴¹² The new policy focuses on new “military planning and capacity-building for defending against the threats posed by [CBRN] weapons.”¹⁴¹³ It is unclear, however, if the United Kingdom has allocated any new resources to projects associated with this policy during the current compliance cycle.

The United Kingdom has also introduced new measures aimed to enhance the security of vital communications infrastructure against terrorist threats. On 14 July 2009, the Cabinet

¹⁴⁰⁹ Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.ccdcoe.org/.

¹⁴¹⁰ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹⁴¹¹ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹⁴¹² NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

¹⁴¹³ NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

Office announced the launch of a new “Cyber Security Strategy.”¹⁴¹⁴ Under the auspices of this plan, the United Kingdom Government will establish an Office of Cyber Security (OCS) and a Cyber Security Operations Centre (CSOC), both of which will “actively monitor the health of cyber space and co-ordinate incident responses” to “attacks against UK networks and users.”¹⁴¹⁵

In a speech on 4 September 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced the deployment of 200 specialist soldiers to Afghanistan who are tasked with the removal of Improvised Explosive Devices that target coalition forces in the country.¹⁴¹⁶ On 14 October 2009, Prime Minister Brown announced plans to increase the number of British troops deployed as part of NATO’s International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan to a total of 9,500.¹⁴¹⁷ Prime Minister Brown indicated that the troop increase was an attempt to “prevent al Qaeda launching attacks on [the United Kingdom’s] streets.”¹⁴¹⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for supporting existing initiatives and introducing new measures to enhance the security around vital communications infrastructure.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems.

The United States has continued to support initiatives aimed at curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 24 September 2009, President Barack Obama chaired a United Nations Security Council meeting which resulted in the passage of UNSC Resolution 1887.¹⁴¹⁹ UNSC Resolution 1887 included new commitments to a set of actions for combating the threat of nuclear terrorism by members of the Council.¹⁴²⁰

¹⁴¹⁴ Cyber Security Strategy 2009, Cabinet Office (London) 14 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber_security.aspx.

¹⁴¹⁵ Cyber Security Strategy 2009, Cabinet Office (London) 14 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber_security.aspx.

¹⁴¹⁶ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20527.

¹⁴¹⁷ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the House of Commons, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957.

¹⁴¹⁸ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the House of Commons, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957.

¹⁴¹⁹ Fact Sheet on the United Nations Security Council Summit on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Disarmament UNSC Resolution 1887, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887.

¹⁴²⁰ Fact Sheet on the United Nations Security Council Summit on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Disarmament UNSC Resolution 1887, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-

On 1 December 2009, President Obama announced the deployment of an additional 30,000 American troops to Afghanistan as part of the US' Afghanistan-Pakistan strategy.¹⁴²¹ The aims of this strategy include denying Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups the ability to obtain nuclear materials in Pakistan.¹⁴²²

The United States has also implemented measures to protect vital infrastructure from potential terrorist threats. On 1 October 2009, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced USD355 million in federal funding to strengthen security measures against terrorist attacks at airports throughout the United States.¹⁴²³ Secretary Napolitano stated that this investment was aimed at “strengthening [US] efforts to guard against terrorism.”¹⁴²⁴

Moreover, on 2 December 2009, Secretary Napolitano announced the launch of a new study to test the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, such as subways, to chemical and biological terrorist attack.¹⁴²⁵ Secretary Napolitano emphasized that this study will enhance US “emergency response planning in preparation for chemical or biological terrorist attacks” against vital infrastructure.¹⁴²⁶

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. The US has provided new resources to initiatives aimed at curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism and enhancing security to prevent attacks against vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

European Union: +1

[Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887.](#)

¹⁴²¹ Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the Way Forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan.

¹⁴²² Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the Way Forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The White House (Washington) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan.

¹⁴²³ Secretary Napolitano Announces More than \$355 Million in Recovery Act Funding for Airport Security Projects, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1254405418804.shtm.

¹⁴²⁴ Secretary Napolitano Announces More than \$355 Million in Recovery Act Funding for Airport Security Projects, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1254405418804.shtm.

¹⁴²⁵ Secretary Napolitano Announces New Study to Protect Against Chemical Attacks and Bolster Emergency Planning Efforts, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1259790815577.shtm.

¹⁴²⁶ Secretary Napolitano Announces New Study to Protect Against Chemical Attacks and Bolster Emergency Planning Efforts, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1259790815577.shtm.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reinforce efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. It has allocated resources towards initiatives aimed at addressing both CBRN terrorism and threats to critical infrastructure.

The EU has introduced new policy measures to enhance efforts to counter the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 30 November 2009, the Council of the European Union approved a new EU CBRN Action Plan (CBRNAP), which aims to “enhance preventative, detection, and response measures in the field of CBRN threats and risks.”¹⁴²⁷ The CBRNAP specifically calls for measures to enhance the EU’s response to CBRN terrorism, including a review of penal legislation and an overhaul of the EU emergency response mechanism.¹⁴²⁸ In order to facilitate the implementation of the CBRAP, the EU Council has allocated EUR100 million in funding to this project.¹⁴²⁹

The EU is also actively bolstering its efforts to protect critical infrastructure and information systems. On 2 November 2009, the EU Council Secretariat emphasized that a major objective of the EU counter-terror strategy is “to protect citizens and infrastructure and reduce [the EU’s] vulnerability to attack...through improved borders, transport and critical infrastructure.”¹⁴³⁰ To this end, the EU Council issued a statement on 26 November 2009 stating that it will implement additional projects under the auspices of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP).¹⁴³¹ The EU will be initiating approximately 80 projects totaling EUR460 million.¹⁴³² The Council also expects to have a proposal for a Critical Infrastructure Warning Information System by December 2010.¹⁴³³

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating resources towards initiatives aimed at addressing both CBRN terrorism and threats to critical infrastructure.

Analyst: Somm Tabrizi

¹⁴²⁷ CBRN – Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Security in the European Union, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/NewsWord/en/jha/111555.doc.

¹⁴²⁸ EU CBRN Action Plan, European Union (Brussels) November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/news/summary/docs/com_2009_0273_annexe_2_en.pdf.

¹⁴²⁹ EU CBRN Action Plan and Conclusions, Europa Netherlands (Amsterdam) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.parlement.com/9353000/1/j9vvh6nf08temv0/vib98omkhsqb.

¹⁴³⁰ Factsheet – The European Union and the Fight Against Terrorism, Council of the European Union Secretariat (Brussels) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Factsheet-fight%20against%20terrorism%20091002.pdf.

¹⁴³¹ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf.

¹⁴³² EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf.

¹⁴³³ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf.